IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Marcy's Reply to Lord Clarendon on the Enlistment Difficulty.

Passage of the Land Bills in the Senate.

COL. BROOKS TO BE EXPELLED FROM THE HOUSE.

Prespect of a Fusion of the Hards and Softs

at Cincinnati, &c.,

TREETY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Senate. WASHINGTON, May 29, 1856.

PASSAGE OF THE LAND BILLS.

The House bills granting lands to Wisconsin, Alabama, Louisians and Michigan, to aid in the construction of cer-gain railroads therein, were severally passed.

te them.

The main cause of this difference of opinion is the dif-

Ser of these rights, are unchanged, and he cannot forego the duty of using all proper means to sustain and vindicate them.

The main cause of this difference of opinion is the different appreciation of the proofs by which the charges agains: her Mejesty's diplomarir representative and Consula are sustained. Lord Clarendon asks this government 25 regard the bare declarations of these officers as of unflicient weight to counteryal evidence against them. Their denials gas presented in his despatch of the 30th of April, and that is all which has been communicated to this government on the subject seem a be special, and do not traverse all the steeps some special, and do not traverse all the steeps some sgainst them. They deny that they have infriged our neutrality law yenisting persons within the United States for British service, or histogor retaining persons to leave the United States for the purpose of being unlisted in that service. The charges against them are much broader, and embrace the odence of violating the laws and savereign rights of the United States, by setting in operation within car territory, and conducting, an extensive system of recruiting, which was not, and could not be, carried late effect without lefringing upon our laws and rights, by employing numerous agents to engage persons for pecuniary and other considerations, to leave the United States for the express purpose of entoring into the British army, and, by keeping these agents in his employment, after it was well known that they were centaintly infringing our laws. The denial of the implicated officers only overs a part of the delinquences imputed to them; but consideration to entoring into the British army, and by keeping these agents in his employment, after it was well known that they were centaintly infringing our laws. The denial of the implicated officers only overs a part of the delinquences imputed to them; but only the evidence of the delinquences imputed to them; but only the evidence of the consideration which can be a subject

December, in which the grounds of charge against Mr. Crampton were fully stated, that the testimony of Stroebel and Hertz was quite a secondary and unimportant part of the evidence adduced, the charge being supported independently of their testimony by other winesees, by original letters of Mr. Crampton and others, and by the undesied and undesiable acts of Mr. Crampton. As to Stroebel and Hertz, however, it may be observed, the dictuments transmitted by Lord Clarendon as proving these persons unworthy of ore; it are entilled to but little weight, consisting as they do chiefly of ex parte affidavits, detailing matters mostly of hearsay; and wnatever may have been the character of those persons, it be no means follows that they did not testify to the truth. It eyever agents elsected and trusted by Mr. Crampton himself, and to them he committed most important concerns. Such an entersement should counterwait the impeachment of their veracity founded en loose hearsay reports. Nor does it seem to be a thing of much moment, in relation to the present questin, that Stroebel, in consequence of imputed misconduct, was dismissed from employment by the Lieutenaut Governor of Nya Scolia, and atterwards endeavored to obtain money from Mr. Crampton. The fact remains that he held a commission in the British Foreign Legion, and that as it is clearly proved and not denied, he maintained, as recruiting officer, and, for a considerable period of time, association, personally or by correspondence. With Mr. Crampton. The employment of Stroebel by Mr. Crampton—their long association in the joint work of rearniting in the Corige Ordered on Stroebel, would seem, at least, to deprive Mr. Crampton of the right to deny his credibility as a witness.

But there is a large and more comprehensive class of cancil continues.

The House bills granting lands to Wiesensin, Albenna,
Londinan and Malingan, to said in the construction of certain and the control of the co

calcing an intention to viouse the laws, compromise the neutrality or disrespect the sovereignty of the United States by the emisituent of troops within their territory. The President uniestrease were cone, and act in questife were not enthorized by the British government; but the fact is nevertheless well established that they were done, and done in the name and at the expense of the British government. Who, then, is responsible for these acts? Were there no direct proof, though there is much of that character, the interence would be irresiable that, not being authorized by the British government itself, they were the unauthorized agovernment itself, they were the unauthorized agovernment itself, they were the unauthorized agovernment in the infritoging of the act of conditions of the provided in the provided agovernment in the infritoging of the act of conditions of the provided in the provided agovernment in the infritoging of the act of conditions of the provided in the what they had undertaken to do could not be done without infringing those laws, or by mismansgement, disaretion or over-zeal, they may have participated in such intringencent, though well knowing it was contrary to the wishes and express orders of their government. However this may be, it is certain that signife scieted, because their acts appear. Who were those agents? Of this we are not left in duth. In the documents on the subject recently laid before Partiaueent it is distinatly a sted that the emistments in the United States did not stop until Mr. Crampton gave orders for their cessation, on the 6th of August. He had the power to stop the acts of unistment. He know the proceedings were, from from the commencement, capsedinfly effective to this we are not left in duth. In the document of the subject recently laid before Partiaueent it is distinatly at the did and the did the commencement, and that it was devoting its active energies to arrest them. He was bound to know—he could not be it was a condition of the commencement and the procee

afrongest possible inducements to cultivate reciprocal amity.

The foregoing considerations substantially apply to the conduct of the British Consuls at New York, Philadelphia sold Cincinnati. Though of a subordicate official diaraster, they are not less responsible than Mr. Grampton. The continuous viciation of law proceeded within their respective consulates month after month, under their upes, not only without any apparent effort on their part to step it, but with more or less of their active particlication therein. The consulate at New York appears to have been the point at which the largest expenditures were made, and it is proved by documents here it it transmitted, that payments at that Congular office to some of

the recruiting agents continued to be made by the Secretary of the Consul's presence, from time to ture, down to the beginning of Jannary of the present year.

The President, as has already been stated by me, cannot admit the force of the objection now urged, of the alleged want of respectability on the part of some of the witnesses by whom these facts were proved; and as to wanom a prominent cause of such alleged want of respectability seems to be the fact that their widence has inculpated their accompliees in the violation of the law. The testimony which most directly inculpates the British Consul at New York, as will be perceived by the anciosures herewith, is in the afficavits of the very persons resided to by the Majesty's government for proofs in this case, and whose depositions accompany lord Claimodor's note to you of the 30th April. The Earl of Claimodor's note to you of the 30th April. The Earl of Claimodor's note to you of the 30th April. The Earl of Claimodor's note to you of the 30th April. The Earl of Claimodor's note to you of the 30th April. The Earl of Claimodor's note to you of the 30th April. The Earl of Claimodor's note to you of the 30th April. The Earl of Claimodor's note to you of the 30th April. The Earl of Claimodor's note of principal completes. In Great Britain not only is evidence of accomplices. In Great Britain not only is evidence of this class received continually in State tials, as well as furinterior matters, but rewards and other president induces of accomplices. In Great Britain not only is evidence of this class received continually in State tials, as well as furinterior matters, but to such witnesses by not a see provisions of acts of Parliament. The competency of such persons in a given case, and their credibility, are in both countries questions upon which the countries, but the persons in a given case, and their credibility, are in both countries questions upon which the outside on the proper tribunds of the United States, by the verdicts of juries and by the rulings of

tormation of his own government as well as that of the United States.

The Farl of Glarendon remarks, in his letter of 30th of April, that—

The intentions of the British government, and the arrangements made to carry those totentions into execution, were not concealed from the government of the United States. Those nientions and arrangements were frankly stated by sr. crampton to Mr. Marcy, in conversation, on the 22d of March, 1505, and the only observations which Mr. Marcy made in reply were that the neutral hy laws of the United States would rigidly be enforced, but that any number of persons who desired it might leave the United States and get enlisted in any foreign service.

It is incumbent on me to say that, in this respect, the Earl of Clarendon labors under serious misappreh anion, which, while it serves in part to explain how it happened that the enlistmests went on for se many months in a manner contrary to the intentions and express orders of the British government, also serves to increase the weight of Mr. Cramp'on's responsibility in this respect. I repeat now, with entire consciousness of its accuracy, what I stated in my letter of 23th December last, that at that interview on the 22d of March, the only one I ever had with Mr. Crampton, as he admits, in which the recreit ment business was alluded to, he (Mr. Crampton) had satisfied me that his government had no connection with it, and was in no way responsible for what was doing in the United States to raise recruits for the British army. But I am quite certain that on no cocasion has he intimated to me that the British army government, or any of its officers, was or had been in any way occurred in sending agents into the United States to responsible for what was doing in directions of the third states to recruit therein, or to use any inducements for that purpose. Nor did he even notify me that he was taking or intended to take any part in furthesing such proceedings. Such a communication, timely useds, would probably have arrested the mischler

difference of opinion was it in developed.

Mr. Crampton on that occasion manifested a colneicence in opinion as to the provisions of that law which I then held, and have since fully disclosed. He called upon me to show a latter which he had written on that day to the Consul at New York, disapproving the proceedings of a Mr. Angus McDonald, "because I (he) thought those proceedings would, or might be taken to constitute a violation of the act of 1800—the neutrality law of the United States. What were the proceedings of Mr. McDonaid, States.

states. What were the proceedings of Mr. McConside which Mr. Crampton thought might constitute a violation of our neutrality? The simple issuing of a handbill specifying the terms on which recruits would be received at halifax, into the Queen's service. This opinion of Mr. Crampton services the built would be received at halifax, into the Queen's service. This opinion of Mr. Crampton services the built would be government or the courted the United States. 184 did hen no suspect that he was acting or interded to act upon an interpretation of that law which would justify the act of Mr. McDonado, which he then condemned, and make that law but little better than a cead letter. I could not not suppose that the same light has Lord Clarendon did not a brit were the in the same light has Lord Clarendon did not a brit were the law of the "oct only very just, but very stringent." In whose he "oct only very just, but very stringent." In whose he "oct only very just, but very stringent. To show that I was not mistaken in this respect, I quote a passage trom a letter of Mr. Crampton, dated the 14th of March, to Sir G. Le Marchant:—"Any advance of money by the Majesty's agent sor others in the United States would constitute an infraction of the neutrality law." The depotitions which accompany this despatch are made by some of the same persons who have furnished the British government with affidavits to impeach Strobel and Hertz, and prove conclusively that Mr. Crampton did disburss various sums of money to agents employed in recruiting within the United States.

It was, indeed, apprended by me at the time that I was, inceed, apprended by me at the time that I was, inceed, apprended by me at the time that I was, inceed, apprended by me at the time that I was, inceed, apprended by me at the time that I was a more an advantage of the mistaken of the process of the mention of the mistaken of the process of the mention of the mistaken of the process of the mention of the mistaken of the process of the mistaken of the process of t

pectations, in this r 'spect, be disappointed, he will not fail, in his duty, to u. e all the power with which he is invested to sufferce obe, tience to them. In view of this formed and solemn appea. by Mr. Crampton to the American sever nment, and of it 's assurance he received of its determination to maintain a strict neutrality, it was not for a mement suspected that 'Mr. Crampton could missuaderstand its purposes, or belie ve he would be permitted to set on foot and execute, for a, eriod of fire consecutive monthe, a systematic scheme to o, 'tain military recruits for the British service in the United.' States.

That Mr. Crampton did enter me 't deeply into this scheme is proved by eridence already submitted to her Majesty's government, but is still more conclusively ostablished by the additional proofs which accompany this despates. Whatever detraction from the value of the testimony eggines Mr. Crampton may result from the attempt to discredit Stroebel aid Hertz is mu the more than made up by the additional proofs now ado used. This body of strong cumulative evicance confirms the President's former conclusion as to the compiled y of Mr. Crampton and the British Consuls at New You'k, Philadelphis and Cimulanali in the islegal enterprise of resorbing soldlers for the British army within the United States, and the President does not doubt that when this reconclusion.

The gratification which the President feels at the satisfactory extlement of the recruiting worstlon, in so far as respects the action of the British government feels at the satisfactory extlement of the recruiting worstlon, in so far as respects the action of the British provention of the majesty's government has not produced that effect, but, on the contrary, has strengthened his conviction that the interests of both gremments require that those persons should cease to hold their present efficial positions in the United States. He sincerely regrets that her Majesty's government than not been able to take the same view of the case and to compl

offers from the connection they now have with this government.

This course has been deemed necessary on account of their unfitness for the positions they hold, arising from the very active part they have taken in getting up and carrying out a system of recruiting, which has been attended with numerous infractions of our laws, which has issurped our internal tranquility and endangered our peaceful relations to a nation with which this government is most anxious to maintain cordial friendship and intimate commercial and social intercourse.

He has, therefore, determined to send to Mr. Crampton, her Majesty's diplomatic representative, his pasaport, and to revoke the exaquators of Mr. Matthews, Mr. Barc'ay and Mr. Rowearst, British Consolis at Philadelphia, New York and Cincinnati. I am, sir, respectfully, your chedical servant.

Gro. M. Daillas, Esq., &c., &c., London.

Mr. Masox, (dem.) of Va., spoke in complimentary terms of the ability with which the question had been discussed by Mr. Maroy.

discussed by Mr. Marry.
Mr. Cass, (dem.) o' Mich., thought that no pretext for

war could arise out of the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, unless England was determined to go to war. Mr. Toomes, (national) of Ga., thought if this govern ment was satisfied with the explanation of Lord Claren

Mr. Cass replied that this government had not express ed itself satisfied with Mr. Crampton's conduct, but with the assurance of the British government that they (the government) had intended no violation of our laws. But it has now turned out that Mr. Crampton had acted in violation of the intentions and directions of his own go

violated our laws at all. While the matter was pending, be did not choose to argue the question against our go-wernment, but he would now say he disapproved the con-struction which this government had placed upon our recursity laws.

Mr. Better, feem.) of S. C. thought it would have been better to have clossiced Mr. Crampton as soon as his complicity in the matter was discovered. Adjourned till Menday.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, May 29, 1856.

THE SUMNER CASE.

Mr. CAMPBELL, (nigger worshipper) of Ohio, from the select committee on the Sumner assault, said he had been unanimously instructed to ask the House to adopt a resolution that said committee may present their report or reports, with a journal of their proceedings, at any time when the House is in session, and that the docu-ments shall thereupon be laid on the Speaker's table and

Senate. Reterred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE ADMESSON OF KANNAS.

Mr. Grow, (nigger worshipper,) of Pa., representing the majority of the Committee on Territories, made a report, proposing to admit Kansas into the Unien, with the Topeks constitution.

Consideration was postponed till the 25th of June. Several private bils were passed.

Adjourned till Monday.

A Canadian Physician's Account of the Sum ner Assault.

Boston, May 29, 1856.
The Evening Journal of to-day publishes the following Dr. Bunting, of Montreal, Canada, states that he was in the gallery of the Senate chamber at the time of the assault on Mr. Sumner. He had just been conversing assault on Mr. Sammer. He had just been conversing with the only lady there remaining, when he saw Mr. Brocks approach Mr. Summer, not in front, but on his side, and address to him some words in a low tone of voice, and at the moment Mr. S. raised his head, turning it to one rous blows with the greatest rapidity, with a care about scull with wounds from three to five inches deep. Mr Summer tried several times to rise from his seat, but was evidently so much hemmed in as to be incapable of rising until he had, by a great effort, torn the desk from its fastenings, and then he pitched forward insensible upon the floor. While this assault was progressing Mr. Keit stocd with one hand flourishing a large cane to keep off any person disposed to interfere, and with the other hand holding a pistol behind him partially under the flap of his coat, but which Dr. Bunting saw very distinctly project ing from between the slaps of his (Keitt's) coat. Dr. Bunting was enabled to see this very clearly from his po scene. The lady that Dr. B. was with had then gone During the attack Senator Douglas stood within five

feet of Mr. Sumner, in a free and easy position, with both hands in his peckets, and making no movement towards and drew the lips of the wounds together with sticking plaster, but they were not sewed until Mr. Sumner was

akenthome.

The above is a c'ear and distinct statement, from a dis interested eye witness, a distinguished gentleman, who is entirely reliable, even to the minutest particular. Dr. Bunting is now stopping at the Adams House

News from Northern Mexico,

this city.

New Orleans, May 28, 1856.

An extra from the San Antonia Gazette office contain letter from Eagle Pass, stating that President Como tert had ordered Gen. Vidaurri to collect and deliver up Lanberg, with four thousand men, was marching against Vidauri, and it was thought the latter would reset.

The union between Coahuila and Nuevo Leon has been

PHILADRIPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADRIPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocks excited—Pennsylvania Fives, 83; Reading Railroad, 44%; Long Island Railroad, 13; Morris Came, 13%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44%.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE May 29, 1856.

Sales of beeres to-day 1,000, at a slight decline. On bundred sold for New York, and 306 for Philadelphia The remainder ranged from \$8 a \$10 25 net. A lot of ex tra, on the hoof, at \$5 50. Hegs have declined: sales a \$7 a \$7 50. NEW OBLEANS, May 28, 1856.

New ORLEANS, May 28, 1856.

The cotton market is unchanged in any respect. Sales to-day, 4 500 bales. Flour is quoted at \$6 25. Mess pork, \$17. Other articles unchanged.

ALEANY, May 20, 1856.

Oats—Sales 10,000 bushels, at 35c. a 37 5c., the outside figure above the rearket price. Corn—Sales 4,000 bushels Western mixed at 55c. Wheat—Sales 2,000 bushels Canadian spring, at \$1 51.

ARBIVAL OF DELEGATES-PLAN FOR A UNION OF THE NEW YORK HARDS AND SOFTS. CINCINNATI, May 29-10:40 P. M.

About five hundred delegates have arrived this evening. The balance of the New York softs have appeared. The Douglas men are laying low, but we shall have a great crowd of them from the West on Saturday. The Pennsylvanians are going strong for Buchanan, while the most tremendous efforts are being made for Pierce. ' One bundred and fifty votes are claimed for the Brigadier on

the first belief.

Everything is in a state of beautiful confusion, and w will not be straightened out before Sunday. Col. Greene, Collector Peaslee, Harry Ribbard and other New England landers are lobbying for Pterce. Formey is foremost among the Buchanau men, and the cause of Pennsylvants is somewhat injured by its advocates. Douglas stock grows better every hour. Pierce stock gets up a little on the Crampton business, but the people think it is rather

proposition has been made for a conference committee Ave from each delegation to settle sil their troubles outside of the Convention. The proposition remains in abeyance until all the delegates have arrived. It has been accepted in part. The New York division now ex-cites more talk than the remination.

Prospect of a Single New York Delegation at Cincionati.

Albany, May 29, 1856.
A large number of democratic delegates from the city of New York and the river counties, passed through this city last evening and this morning, for the Cincinnati Convention. Both softs and hards were in company. From two of the most influential among them I learned that a secret proposition, in the shape of a circular, has been made to unite upon a single delegation araong themselves, and thereby avoid all collision, disagreement o dissatisfaction in the Convention. No particular candi-

date is preferred, and they agree to abide the decision o

the Convention, either under a majority or two third Both delegations are to assemble together at the Burnett House on Saturday evening, when an effort will be made at reconciliation. No outsiders are to be admitted, and no one to be permitted to know recent bombahell of the "radical democrats," throws into the camp of the soft shells, has had the effect of inducing Cochrane, Seymour and company to make the proposition to the hards, upon any terms, for a single delegation of the New York democracy to the Cincinnati

may be the means of turning the election in this Stat from a course which at this moment seems inevitable.

national convention.

Interesting from Washington. GEN. PIERCE'S RECORD MADE UP—THE BROOES AND WILSON AND BROOES AND WESS CONTROVERSIES— NO DUEL AFTER ALL—SUMMER COMPORTABLE, BTG

Washington, May 29, 1856.
The views of the President on the enlistment question and the Central American question, were communicate to Congress to-day. Thus it appears he has complete his record on all the leading questions now before the country, and has given his opinions in full. There can now be no doubt of the line of public policy he will pursue relative to Kansas affairs, internal improvements public lands, tariff, and the Central American as well a all other questions in dispute with Great Britain.

It is now believed that Douglas and Fitzpatrick will be the nominees. Col. Orr will not be able to go to the Con-

Massis, B. B. French, Lewis Clephane and John Bige low were appointed delegates to attend the nigger wor shippers' Convention.

Hon. V. D. Parris, of Maine, was chairman of the

the nomination of Franklin Pierce. His reward was the Special Agency of the Post Office Department for New England, instead of the Consulatip of Rio Ja-ueiro, for which his friends urged him. Col. Parris bas arived in Washington, en route for Cincinnati, and called upon the Postmaster-General and President Pierce, to whom he honestly stated that his vote should be given to Mr. Buchanas. Soon after his return to his hotel he received the following characteris

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, may 20, 1000.

Sim—I am directed by the Postmanter-tieneral to inform you that your services as official sget of this department are no longer required, and that you will deliver into the hands of the Postmanter of Portland, Maine, the mail keys, papers relating to depredation cases, and all other papers appertaining to your office now in your possessions.

Colonel P. will carry this document with him to mor ow to Cincinnati for the edification of the convention. It is understood that no further business is to be trans acted in Corgress until after the Philadelphia Conven

The Special Committee in Col. Brook's case will report on Monday, and recommend his expulsion from the House. They will also recommend a vote of censure on Mesers. Keitt and Edmundson. The minority will report of the privileges of the constitution, and that outside o the constitution Congress has no privileges Some twen ty witnesses have been examined, and the journal of the committee has swollen to a frightful size. Some of the negro worshippers object to an expulsion of Col. Brooks lest it make a martyr of him, and divert public symps

i send you the correspondence between Messrs. Brooks and Wilson. Wilson has fizzled out, contrary to the expectation of his friends. Brooks wrote to Wilson that be had decounced his assault on Sunner as cowardly, thereby assuming to be a judge of true courage; that Wilson had also repeatedly avowed that for anything he might say on the floor of the Senate he held hunsel responsible, there or elsewhere. Brooks then wrote:-I desire to know when and where I can meet you ou of this district.

f this district.

To this Gen. Wilson replied as follows:—

whole hie feroid me to meet you to the payone cated in your letter.

Mr. Brooks has given notice to General Webb, through Governor Alken, that his letter in Tuesday's Courier and Enquirer is personally inoffensive.

All excitement appears to have ceased, excepting that

which is connected with the challenge of Mr. Brooks to Mr. Summer continues comfortable, though not out o

nial to Brooks for protecting their rights and liberty.

There was a grand celebration of the Union Association of Sunday schools of Washington and vicinity to-day. It is estimated that over ten thousand adults and chil

dren formed in the procession.

At a meeting of the Republican Association last ever rg several specebes were made, denouncing in the trongest terms the assault committed on Senator Sum er by Mr. Brooks. A committee was appointed to prepare, and present at the meeting on Saturday evening, ations expressive of their feelings upon the subject.

Uto hundred and sixty thousand dollars worth of first mer'gage bonds of the Black River and Utica Railroad Dompany were sold at auction her, to-day, at 70. The sale as then adjourned until the 10th of June.

STREETER BY TAKENG ARSENET-Coroner Connery held an

equest at No. 230 Caral street, upon the body of a wo named Haunah Petty, who committed shields by taking a dots of areans. The deceased, it appeared, had been suffering in mind from some domestic difficulties; and intent upon destroying herself, the purchased a dose of areans and partook of the same. When uping demand declared that she bed taken the polesso with the rich utton of putting an end to her existence. A post morien examination was made upon the body by Dr. Ferguson, but no traces of poison could be found in the stayach, but congestion of that membrane was clearly perceptible. The deceased was twenty-one years of age, and was a native of Germany. ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINGIS.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED. THE WAR IN NICARAGUA.

TWO WEERS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

News from New Granada, Misawagua, Sandwich Islands, Costs Rica, Peru, Chile, Bolivia and Ecuader.

\$1,791,187 in Treasure, &c., &s., &c.

The steamship Illinois, Chas. S. Bogge, U. S. N., commander, lett Aspinwall May 20th, at 6:23 P. M., and ac-

rived at Harans on the 24th, at 9 A. M. Left Havans on the 25th at 12 M., and arrived at Quarantine at 12 M., and arrived at Quarantine at 12 M. o'clock A. M. yesterday.

The brings the California malls of the 5th first., \$1,791,-187 in treasure on freight, and 660 passengers, brought down on the Pacific side by the Pacific Muli Steamship Company's s'eamer Golden Gate, Capt. W. F. Lapidge, which left San Francisco May 5th, at 3:40 P. M., with 686

passengers and \$2,079,691 on freight, \$285,774 of which was on foreign account. May 13th, at 7 P. M., the Golden Gete spoke steamer Golden Age, from Panama for Sau Francisco, and arrive at Panama May 19th, at 6:30 P. M.

May 28d, at 12 M., off Caps St. Autonio, exchanged signais with Bremen back Hercules, standing to the north.

May 26th, at 2:30 P. M., spoke the United States steam

Died, May 22, Juo. Spaulding, aged 31, of Calais, Me. May 28, Miss S. Allyn, aged 20; of Sandwich, Mass

frigate Susquehanna, standing for Havana

1	The following is t	he specia	list of the Illinois :-	
	Drexel & Co	8860 GCG	G. H. Wires & Co	\$11,00
•	Wells, Fargo & Co	285,500	G W Schookberg	11.00
	Metropolitan Bank.	170 000	G. C. Colourn	11 00
	Order	112.853	J. W. Randall	10.00
23	C. Morgen & Co	111,302	Aaron. Jacobs & Co	10.00
•	Wm. Hoge & Co	100 800	J. H. Williams	10,00
•	Howl'd & Aspinwall	100,184	Wm. Heller	10,00
1	James Patrick	90,000	Scholls & Bres	0,90
	Morgan & Co	45,550	John Durand & Co.	8,74
30	E. Kelly & Co	36,460	Goldsmith & Jacobs	8,26
1	Ulmer & Fenger-		H. A. Stein & Co	8,20
•	baum	30 000	1. J. Hans & Co	8,00
	Pank of America	50,600	C. H. Cummings	6,83
	Wm.T.Coleman&Co.	29,874	John Phelan, Jr	5,10
- 3	Wolf, Bre. & Unz	25,000	Hamburger & Bros.	
D	J. Strause, Bro & Ce		B. Harris Freeman & Co	4,80
	Butcher & Bro.			4,50
2	Bush & Wildes		Myer, Levy & Co	8,69
	Seligman & Co		I. Negbaur	2,17
- 3	H. S. Halli't		J. Avezena	1.4
	Nonhouse & Co	12 000	Everett & Brewn	1,44
1	Meader & Acana	11 000		
1	Total	,000		791 19
1				

We are indebted for favors to Mr. E. H. Mitshell, per ser of the Illinois, and to the California expresses of G. E. Wines & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co. the Pacific Express Company, and the San Francisco news depot of J. W. Sat-

office of Secretary, and appointed Wm. Bausman, late Secretary of the Senate.

The ship Horizant sailed for Australia on April, carrying a large number of theatrical ladies and gentlemen, among whom were Mrs. Sinciair, Mile. Duret, Barry Sedley, John Dunn and daugitter. John Dean and George Loder. Mrs. Sinclair intended to be absent about ten months.

Mr. french, for a long time identified with the stere in San Francisco, as a proprietor of the Metropolitan, bad received a complimentary benefit and departed for Mexico.

Statistics of the San Francisco Mint.

Total amount deposited since April, 1854., 2.375,608 68 Coixed in 1854. \$4.084_207_00 tolined in 1855. 17.598_300_00. Coined in 1875_6ist quarter 5.944_000_00 Coined in April, 1856. 3.515,600_000. Total amount coined..... GOLD AND SILVER DEFOSITED AND COINED, SINCE

Total amount coined since April 3, 1854.\$40,779,618 54

Horrible Butchesy in Mariposa County.

[Translated for the Chronicle from the Echo du Pacifique.]

Mariosa, April 23, 1856.

I have to inform you of events of grave importance, which appear to me to demand the intervention of every one who has the heart of an honest man.

At Agua Fria, under some pretext, the mob is driving away the Chinese, burning their tents and provisions, and brutally beating those whom they catch.

At Buckeye it is worse still. A band of twenty brigands, well armed, are chasing before them, like cattle, all the Mexicans, Chileans and Chinese whom they eacounter, and information just received leads to the belief that butchery as the purpose.

At Maxwell trick assarsination is the order of the day, and has been for acveral days. The Americans have ordered all the Mexicans, Chileans, and Feruviann to leave the county, and their fixed property, within fifteen minutes after receipt of notice; and in case of failure to comply thirty lashes are administered.

After the notice there was a regular chase, and all of the persecuted blood have been mercileasly massacred wherever found, whether in their own houses, on the roads or in the bush. At the last news the chase was still in progress on all sides, and the number of persons known to have been massacred was sixceen, and it is reasonable to believe that many others have suffered in the bush.

It is impossible to foresee where the affair will stop. The public officers have not moved. They avoid every intervention, even as near as Maxwell, under different pretexts, and among others, that it is necessary for them to protect this vicinity, where complaints are constantly arising.

A correspondent of the Eco del Pacifico, writing from Jamestown, Tuolumne county, says that seventen Chileans and three Mexicans have been murdered by Americans near Bandetitas, in Mariposa county. The killing of Cenley by a Chilean furnished a pretext for a gang of hounds to collect and visit all the Spanish camps in the vicinity, banging and shooting at discretion, and or

Later from Carson Valley.

Later from Carson Valley.

The mountain express man, John A. Thompson, arrived in Sacramento, from Cerson Valley, having started on the 25th of April. Re encountered snow some three feet in depth for about three miles, but so compact as to sustain the weight of mules. In fact, the train has crossed the mountains and returned. Up to the hour of his departure there had been so rain in the valley.

The prospecting party to Walker river had returned, after an absence of eighteen 'sys. They discovered gold on the head waters of the river, and about one hundred in lies to the southward of Carson. The entrace earth pays about three cents to the pan. Gold was found in various localities along the river, but the party did not prospect as thereughly as they would have done had their stock of provisions not given cut. On the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, and to the southward of Carson, gold was found as far as they travelled, and they were only deterned from continuing their researches by the scarcity of wood and water. At present, the diggings cannot be profitably worked.

The Washoe Indians, living east of Carson Valley, threaten hostifities because the fishing grounds are interfered with, they number about eight hundred. They had ture of a cabin on Cear Creek, but the actions are interfered with; they number about eight hundred. They had ture of a cabin on Cear Creek, but the actions demanded the continuent of any luminent danger.

Reconse which are alturated about thirty miles nurth of tuchen therefore in any luminent danger.

Reconse which are alturated about thirty miles nurth of tuchen the profitable. He anticipates the action these permanently of the transgration from Sait Lake, there being some bundred families shortly expected from that valley.

Ladian Outbreak in Shasta County

We are indebted to the Sacramento Union for the